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1840 AND 1888.

History repeats itself in a remarkable way in this presidential year. Not only is a Harrison made candidate for the highest office in 1888, as in 1840, but many features of the two campaigns bear a startling resemblance to each other. Some of the issues are the same. there is a family likeness in the characters of the candidates, there are points of similarity in their history previous to nomination, and the popular demonstrations of one year suggest those of the other. This similarity is shown in a striking way by reference to the periodicals of 1840. Some of the newspaper articles relating to the elder Harrison might have been written concerning his grandson, so fitting are they to the present situation; others need but slight change to adapt them to existing conditions. A stray copy of the "Harrison Democrat," printed in Hamilton, O., forty-eight years ago, contains, among other matter of familiar sound, the testimony of "floppers," that they have seen enough of iniquitous experiments upon the prosperity of the American people, and are now for and reform and a change of measures. It is further noted in this connection that "no small portion of those who aided in bringing into power the present incumbent of the executive chair have witnessed with painful disappointment the pertinacity with which he has persevered in forcing upon the country a system of measures destructive of its best interests and ruinous to the enterprise and business of the people. Old soldiers come forward to testify to the bravery of General Harrison, the importance of his military services, his faithfulness, and loyalty, and careful consideration for his subordinates. It was then necessary, as now, to refute "foul Democratic slanders" by quotations from the candidate's speeches. The circulation of these calumnies causes the "Fast Tennesseean" to remark that the "spoils party" is becoming aware that "General Harrison, the people's candidate, has a strong hold upon their affections for his eminent services and tried patriotism, and that the testimony of the most distinguished men of whom this country can boast is more than a counterbalance for all the slanders they have invented against him. Hence their alarm. They are fully aroused, and feel now, more than ever, that the least dissension in their ranks will prove fatal to them. They are endeavering to awe the timid, and lure to their ranks by promises of reward all whom they think there is any chance of gaining. It is also understood among them to drop their differences and work zealously in the cause until after the presidential election-to fight bard, until they again secure the spoils, and then, like other wretches who are bound together by similar ties, divide them." Little did the author of that editorial think he was

his own time. The verse writers were prophetie, too. Here is one jingle set to the air of "The Troubadour," that might have been written last week by one of the many Hoosier cambaign bards:

describing the Democracy of 1888, as well as of

Gaily did Harrison Come from his home; Whilst he was yet a youth, Not twenty-one, He joined our gallant band On our frontiers. Harrison-Harrison. Give him three cheers.

Huzza for Harrison. Success to him He makes the Democrate Look rather slim. He is the people's man. Away with our fears, Harrison-Harrison,

Give him three cheers. The similarity of the campaigns extends into many more details; but, without following it further, it is enough to quote the preliction "that the Democracy will find Gen. Harrison [the first] too deeply enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen, thousands of whom have served under him in most trying periods of their country's history, to be ignored or defeated by their attacks," and to hope it will prove equally true of Harvison the second—thus completing the parallel.

GREEN FIELD CHARITY. The plan, so long in vogue in New York and other Eastern cities, of giving little children from the tenement-houses a few days' outing in the country, is being tried in St. Louis. Arrangements are made, by what is known as the "Children's Aid Society," with farmers in some neighborhood not too far distant, and a party of little ones is sent out to remain for a week or two, or as long as their hosts are willing to keep them. This removal, even for so brief a time, from the overheated, crowded and ill-ventilated homes and the reeking alleys is of great bene-At to the pale and puny waifs, and often, no

doubt, results in saving their lives. The woods and rural districts are so accessible to all residents of Indianapolis, and the tenement-house system so little known, that probably few children here suffer from a lack of fresh air. It is undoubtedly true, however, that many ailing ones might be found who greatly benefited by a week's stay at a farm-house, with its change of food and surroundings. The farmers about this city are not less charitable than those of other localities, and would, it may be assumed, respond readily to any appeals of this kind. The annual picnic given under the auspices of the Charity Association, is well enough in its way, and affords a welcome treat to many hard-working women and children, but a longer stay among green fields would be of greater good, and might be secured if the matter were undertaken by proper hands. The well-to-do city public is apt to think of charity as chiefly a winter duty, but it belongs to the summer as well, when the burdens of oppressed humanity are not less heavy.

ECLECTIC LITERATURE. Busy people are apt to complain that they can only a libble at the edges of the avalanche of literature projected upon the world, and look longingly forward to a time in the indefinite future when they can delve in it to their heart's content and discover its choicest morsels. It is this complaint, undoubtedly, which has aroused in philanthropic hearts the desire to supply the want in advance of that lookedfor leisure which hard-worked mortals hope to enjoy. Eclectic magazines are common enough and are no new thing, but they serve up only selections from the foreign literary field. The newer idea is to gather the choicest gems from the work of American writers and present it to the hurried readers. The first development of this plan was the establishment | izations which were formed to carry on the of a bureau which, for a consideration, agreed | work continued to labor in the same line, to furnish to any applicant newspaper clippings upon any subject he might designate. Public men, politicians, actors, authors or other noted or notorious persons might, in that way, secure the comments of the press upon themselves and their doings; and the reported success of the first and similar bureaus indicate that the founders did well to build upon the vanity and curiosity inherent in human nature. The next step was the publication of a weekly paper purporting to give the gist of political opinion, as gleaned from newspapers of all parties. This paper, too, meets a certain want, being circulated largely among Washington politicians who do not read the papers. and yet feel a need of some information concerning the state of the "public pulse." The latest venture in this direction is a magazine containing selections of prose and verse, bits of "humor," juvenile literature, editorial gems, corréspondents' gossip-anything, in fact, that can, by any stretch of the imagination, be called "literary" matter. If you cannot read newspart is and current periodicals themselves you can have the best of them, or what the editors of the new publication regard as the best, served up as a sort of intellectual hash. The first impression concerning this conglomerate dish is not altogether agreeable. Just as the feminine reader of a paper with an article clipped from it loses all interest in any of the contents save that clipping, so the natural desire is to know what originally preceded or followed an excerpt thought worthy of copying. How did that editor know that you would not prefer that first or last part instead of the portion he set before you? There is a feeling that it is little presumptuous for an editor to assume that he knows what is best in literature or what you would most enjoy. To offer his magazine as a mere reprint and without comment is one thing; to declare that by reading you have the cream of the newspaper world and need nothing further, is a very different matter, and one likely to assure dissent and antagonism. You are apt to conclude that you do not like hash in any form, and to suddenly realize that the old plan of browsing about and getting such bits as come in your way was on the whole more satisfactory. You could not cover the whole field and get the sweetness of the entire pasture, but you were obliged to take only what was to your taste. What is one man's meat is another's

ature which will give universal satisfaction. THE DUST AND WATER OCTOPUS.

potson, in a mental as well as a physical sense.

and the editor is not yet born who can make

a compilation from the mass of current liter-

During these hot summer days, when everybody is sweltering under the heat, blinded by the glare of the sun, and annoved by the clouds of fithy dust; while scores and nundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of perishable goods and household furniture are being injured or destroyed, and disease engendered and propagated by the flying dust, it will be well to remember that if the Journal's advice and appeals had been listened to the streets would be now sprinkled and Indianapolis would be a cool, comfortable and cleanly city. According to the Council's report, the principal and insuperable obstacle to the introduction of street sprinkling this season was the fact that the water-works company had the city in so tight a grip that it was impossible to procure water rates permitting the sprinkling of the streets at practicable figures. The Journal was the only paper in the city that pointed out this very condition of things at the time the water "octopus" was winding its tentacles about the city. But the warnings of the Journal passed unbeeded. No outery was raised against the water-works "octopus." There were no demagogues then to rend the air with their blatant shouts about the "octopus." No daily warnings were uttered to "watch the Waterworks Company." No communists got public meetings to bulldoze the to intimidate public The Journal was then, as it is not now, engaged in cheap demagogy, or in the display of petty malice. We plainly stated the simple truth, and the fact is now patent to everybody. Indianapolis could have sprinkled streets if a reasonable, prudent contract had been entered into with the water-works company, and the City

Councils had enterprise enough to inau-

gurate the perfectly feasible plan of munici-

sprinkling by an adjunct of the fire department, supplemented by sprinklingcarts. But there is little use crying over spilled milk. All that can be done is to learn rom experience how to do better when the opportunity is next presented. In the meantime, the city must swelter in heat and be puried in dust for this summer and fall, and can only look forward to the passage of a law by the next Legislature that will untie the hands of the City Councils in time, it is to be hoped, for next summer.

WHISKY TAX AND WHISKY-DRINKING.

The Chicago Tribune presents an array of

igures to show that the consumption of whis-

ky has greatly decreased since the imposition of a federal tax upon the product in 1860, The figures were scarcely necessary. Every man and woman of intelligence knows that there has been a decrease in the use of intoxicating liquor, but few will agree that this has been mainly due to the revenue tax. They prefer to take a more sensible view, and ascribe it to the influence of a public sentiment against habits that were once regarded with a degree of toleration. The reform in this direction did not begin with the establishment of the internal-reveaue system. Certainly the Tribune will not argue that this tax had any prohibitory tendencies during the years of the war. It was during those years, when men were removed from social restraints and subject to unwonted temptations, that liquor flowed more freely than ever during the history of the country. It was the habits formed during that period that roused the temperance sentiment which swept over the country in such a wave in later years. This temperance movement, long as it confined itself to educating the public and avoided politics was wonderfully beneficial. Had the great organpopular feeling might now be such that the politicians would bow to it, and the end for which they are working be many years nearer accomplishment. As it is, the educational features have been abandoned to a large degree, but the earlier lessons were not lost and the result is perceptible to any close observer. A prejudice now exists against the man who drinks that was hardly known fifteen or twenty years ago. Where his habits were once apologized for they are now condemned. The dissipated man has no standing in respectable social circles; and, by the way, when the habit of intoxication became unfashionable it received a severe blow. The man suspected of weakness in this particular is looked upon with distrust in business circles, and many employers refuse to tolerate workmen who are addicted to drink in their establishments. A great and wholesome change has taken place in public sentiment in this regard, but it is childish folly to ascribe it to any other than a natural growth of intelligence and a moral sentiment that could not fail to be aroused by education. Had the revenue tax been doubled, or made five times as great, this fact alone would not have lessened the consumption of whisky in any very perceptible degree.

A Great Enterprise.

The developments of modern progress and en terprise are a succession of surprises. Not the least notable in the list will be inaugurated tomorrow in the shape of a living stream of crude oil extending from Lima, O., to Chicago, 206 miles. This great enterprise has been carried out by a syndicate, of which the Standard Oil Company is the head and controlling interest. The object is to bring crude petroleum to Chicago for fuel purposes. The main pipe is eight inches in diameter, and will hold 65,000 barrels. It runs from Lima along the right of way of the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad Company to a point near the foot of Lake Michigan, and thence north along the shore to South Chicago. A traction engine first laid it along the surface of the ground and screwed the sections together. Then a ditching-machine came along and dug a trench three feet deep and one foot wide. Of course where there were natural obstructions, such as rocks or stumps, the work was done by hand. Into this trench the connected pipe sections were rolled and then covered up so as to be protected from injury. In this way the entire distance of 206 miles was traversed. An interesting engineering problem as how to insure the flow and delivery of oi through the pipe. The distance from Lima to South Chicago is 206 miles. Lima is three hundreed feet higher than South Chicago, and were it not for an elevation ten feet higher than Lima in the vicinity of Laketon, Ind., gravitation might furnish the motive power. On the siphon principle it might even be lifted over this elevation, but the velocity would be so greatly retarded that the commercial value of the line would be destroyed Therefore, the flow must be "accelerated," and for that purpose great pumping-works have been erected at Lima which will force the product thence to South Chicago in from eight to nine days. Under this impetus 8,000 barrels can be delivered daily after the flow once begins. The oil will be used for fuel purposes only, and is supposed to go far towards solving the cheap fuel question for manufacturing purposes. It is claimed that for boiler service three barrels of it are equal to one ton of bituminous coal. This oil now costs. delivered on the cars in Chicago, less than sixtyone cents a barrel, and it costs but fifteen cents a barrel at the Lima wells, where the Standard Oil Company purchases it. Several large manufacturing establishments in Chicago are already using it, and no doubt is entertained as to the pipe-line experiment. The oil which will be turned in at Lima to-morrow will reach Chicago in eight days, and thereafter the flow will be continuous.

MINOR MENTION. ONE of the largest steamboats in the world has just been launched at Roach's ship-yard, in Chester, Pa. It is called the Puritan, and is intended for the Fall River line-a line of travel. by the way, whose luxuries no one who has ever enjoyed, soon forgets. The Puritan's principal dimensions are 420 feet over all, fifty-two feet beam and twenty and one-half feet depth of hold. She will register 4,650 tons, and when completed the bill for her will be \$1,500,000. She will have engines of the vertical beam type, with an indicated horse power of 7,500, to drive a pair of feathering paddle wheels at the rate of twenty revolutions per minute, by which it is hoped to get a speed of twenty-one miles an hour. She will have 220 rooms.

SOMETHING of a sensation has been caused in social circles at Washington by the announcement that Miss Breckinridge, daughter of Colonel and Congressman Breckinridge, of Kentucky, will be a teacher in the Washington high-school next winter. Miss Breckinridge graduated from Wellesley College, in Massachusette, in June, with the highest honors in mathematics and has warmly commendatory letters from the faculty of Wellesley. Her parents are not anxious to have her branch out | schoolby, and the woman disappears. At 9 he | and are now in the penitentiary. Several others,

from the family circle, but she imbibed so much of the New England spirit of independence at Wellesley, and is so much interested in the higher mathematics, that she wants to make the venture. Her decision is altogether commendable, and there is no reason why it should cause "a social sensation." It would not anywhere except at Washington, and would not there but for the atmosphere of false aristocracy which has been created by the wealthy nabobs and Southern lords who now control things

THE two national institutions recently obtained for Indiana are a valuable acquisition to the State. We refer to the Soldiers' Home, at Marion, and the Marine Hospital, at Evansville. The former will be for the benefit of aged and invalid Union soldiers, and the latter for the treatment of sick men employed in the river steamboat service. Both institutions will be supported entirely by the general government, and in addition to the great benefit to the respective classes for which they are founded will be a valuable acquisition to the communities in which they are located. Such institutions are strictly in the line of the true functions of government, and are but one of many ways in which its revenues may be wisely and advanta-

COLONEL INGERSOLL has been delivering another funeral address-this time over the remains of Mr. Courtlandt Palmer, of New York, a personal friend and fellow free-thinker. It was a very pretty sermon, poetic, pathetic and eulogistic; but with all its eloquence, it is not of a sort to inspire the average man with an ambition to be a free-thinker also, that be may have an address offering absolutely no hope for the future pronounced over his grave. In designat-Mr. Ingersoll as "an assassin of eternal hope," Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps was too severe. To destroy hope may be his purpose, but he fails of its accomplishment. It may even be doubted if he has destroyed his own.

A NEW YORK paper mentions the arrival at the custom-house in that city of a large consignment of Cleveland and Thurman silk badges, from Liverpool. "It is singular that these foreign badges should be imported and pay a duty of 60 per cent., when we have silk manufactories right here at home that can make as good if not a better article," remarked a veteran appraising officer. "It shows the cheapness of the foreign labor as compared with our own," he added. "If the duty were any less than it now is the shipments would certainly be on a still larger scale, and the proprietors of the silkmills here would not be able to pay the prices for labor that they do.'

MR. H. S. Bonsis, who claims to be the only agent for the Charleston Recorder, in Salem, explains the statement made in a recent letter to the Journal in which it was reported that he was representing himself as a Republican when, in fact, he had voted for Cleveland. Mr. Bonsib says he voted for St. John in 1884, but had been a Republican up to that time. Mr. Bonsib's letter is evidence that if he represented himself as a Republican who could not now support the party, he deliberately falsified, for he acknowledges that he was not a Republican in 1884, and has not been since. We give him the benefit of the statement that he did not vote for Mr. Cleveland.

Ir may interest some readers to know that when Mrs. Belva Lockwood met with her New York friends to confer about the plan of campaign of the National Equal Rights party, she was arrayed in a baby blue cashmere dress, with ruching at throat and wrists, "emphatically no corsets," full-blown pink roses and rhinestone ornaments. It is safe to say that Belva is ahead of all other candidates in the matter of toilets, whatever she may be in the way of votes.

UNDER a change of air and the careful treatment be is receiving General Sheridan seems to be slowly recovering. It is not likely he will ever be a well man again, but he will probably be able to resume his official duties with comparative safety. His physicians now say his sole trouble is valvular disease of the heart. One of them adds, "He is on the high road to recovery from his serious illness, and we look to have him on his feet at an early day."

PROF. W. F. BLACK, an evangelist of the Christian Church, now laboring in Illinois, but formerly a resident of Indianapolis, is reported as saying that hecan not stand on the Republican platform this year. It will occur to some of the friends of the Rev. Mr. Black that if this report is true, his political convictions must be very powerful, indeed, to permit him to stand on the same platform that holds the Indianapo-

The reigning wonder is, if so many patrictic citizens turn out in this melting July weather, and travel long distances to see General Harrison, how shall the multitudes be measured who shall come on like pilgrimages when September breezes blow!

In Jersey City high license has increased the saloon tax revenue \$139,149, and decreased the number of saloons over 20 per cent

BREAKFAST-TABLE CHAT.

EVANGELIST HARRISON is said to be paid \$500 week for his work in New York. A COLORED preacher near Macon, Ga., has committed to memory the entire Bible.

THE mustache-brush of fine camel's-hair, shape like a small hat-brush, with back of hammered silver, is a favorite gift now from the groom to his best man.

MR. FRANKLIN SIMMONS, the scuiptor, will return to Rome in October. He has just finished a statue of Longfellow for Portland, Ma., and is at work on a bust of Hannibal Hamlin for the

Senate chamber at Washington. Junge Hilton employs about two hundred Saratogians at Woodlawn most of the year beautifying the estate. The money his Saratoga hotels earn and as much more is all spent thera. NEW YORK is about to be redeemed and regenerated. Fresh buttermilk ("churned the morning." and kept in porcelain jars) is carted about the streets and sold at 3 cents a glass It is a much more palatable and wholesome

drink than beer. OLD silver-haired beaux who were wont it the years agone to sigh over the love ditties of N. P. Willis will experience a return of their old heart flutterings when they read that the poet's daughter, Mrs. Dr. Eddy, occupies a posi-

tion in Harvard College. LITTLE Arthur Herberts, of Chicago, is a marvel of euridition for his years. Although only ten years old, he has read through the entire Iliad, of Homer, in the original Greek, and can translate a passage from any part of it ac-

curately and without hesitation. ROBERT KOCH bad no standing among the medical fraternity of Germany at the time he discovered the cholera microbe. Outside of his few patients nobody knew him. Witness the reward of su ccess: Now he is Herr Gebeimet Medicinal-Rath Professor Doct or Robert Koch Here is a prescription for sun-burn that must

be effectual: If you are red as a boiled lobster, throw veils and physic to the dogs and get your self a fine, healthy brown; and if your face smarts, or has a tendency to peel, use a towel wrung out of boiling water and laid over it twice or thrice. GEORGE H. BOKER, anthor of "Francesea da

Rimini," is passing the summer months in

studious visits to the most frequented resorts.

He is said to be gathering material for a story of the comedie humaine order, and the clubman's friends are positive that it will prove to be "the great American novel" that the critics have been predicting for the last twenty years, A WATCH dial now being made at the Waltham works has, it is said, instead of the twelve Roman numerals on the dial, twelve small silhouette figures. One o'clock is represented by a young woman with a babe in her arma.

At 2 the child is larger, at 3 it is in short clothes,

and so goes on until at 8 o'clock the babe is a

wears a college gown and mortar board, and at 10 he is parting from the woman at her deathbed. At 11 be is a middle-aged man, and at 12

be is old and decrepit. MR CONYBEARE, whose suspension from the House of Commons the other day created no little excitement, is an English representative of the American genus crank. It is his proud distinction that be has probably asked more questions, introduced more bills, made more peeches and had more conversations with press correspondents than any other member in the same space of time.

A WASHINGTON physician possesses a curiosity is the shape of a kitten that has pink teeth. These teeth are artificially colored by putting a little madder in the food given to the animal. The madder discolors the bones, but has no bad effect on the general health of the cat. At first the bones become of a light pink tint, like the inside of a shell, but the shade gradually deepens with time. The discovery was made about fifteen years ago by a French surgeon.

CLERK REITMEYER, of Lewisburg, Pa., was in love with a Chicago girl, and they "corresponded." But the love-making stopped many months ago, because the young man did not receive an answer to his "last letter." He was too high-strung to ask an explanation. Last week he received the answer to his last letter, and a note of explanation accompanied it. A commercial traveler, while riding on a Maine railroad, purchased a magazine published in Chicago, and betwen the pages he discovered the letter addressed to Reitmeyer. It was sewed fast. It had a stamp upon it, but no postmark. The drummer was mystified, and, upon reflection, sent on the letter as directed. It seems that the young woman worked in a bindery, and that she had placed the letter between the pages for safe-keeping. Forgetting that she had not mailed it, she concluded that her lover had left her. The correspondence has been re-

THE farmer sat in his easy chair Between the fire and the lamplight's glare. His face was ruddy, and full, and fair.

-Washington Post. Notes About Women. MRS. PARNELL, mother of the Irish leader, will attend the Universal Peace Union's con-

vention at Mystic, Conn., on Aug. 15. MRS. DEVEREUX BLAKE, one of the most prominent woman-women in the world, arrived at San Francisco last Tuesday with her daughter, Miss Katherine Blake.

THREE sisters of the famous John Leech, of "Punch," having long supported themselves by teaching school, are now, in age, in actual want, and a subscription is being taken in England for their relief.

THERE are three American ladies who are not obliged to skip over to the postoffice for stamps every time they write a letter. Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Garfield and Mrs. Grant are the fortunate three, the government having given them the franking

MRS. HARRIET LANE JOHNSON, piece of ex-President Buchanan, will pass the coming month at Rye Beach, N. H. Baltimore is this lady's home, and she will always be known as one of the most graceful and dignified women that ever presided at the White House.

MRS. GENERAL GRANT has accepted an invitation to visit Columbus, O., during the Grand Army encampment and exposition. She is expected to be present at the opening of the exposition on Sept. 4, and during her stay she will be the guest of Governor and Mrs. Foraker, THE wife of General Palmer, the Democratic

candidate for Governor of Illinois, was baptized at the Baptist Church in Springfield a few days ago. She had been a Presbyterian, but decided to join her husband in religious faith. Her husband kissed her as she came from the bap-THE ex-Empress Victoria has given a large

quantity of very choice wines, which were destined for the late Emperor, to the hospitals of Berlin. She is said to have declared that she could not endure the thought that these wines should be drunk amid scenes of merriment after having failed of their highest mission.

THE author of the popular Nebraska law which makes mothers joint guardians of their children with their fathers is Mrs. Ada M. Bittender, the woman lawyer of that State. this connection it may be mentioned that Kansas, Iowa and New Jersey are the only other States of the Union where mothers are thus favored by law.

MISS ALICE B. FARLEY, of Port Hudson, La., is a fragile little woman physically, but she has strength of mind enough to conduct a large cotton plantation successfully. She threw into planting all the enthusiasm and perseverance many women bestow in acquiring feminine accomplishments, and to-day no cotton produced in the State ranks higher than that which comes from her plantation.

by the London Star as of English birth, though she has spent most of her life in America. "Personally," adds the Star, "she is attractive, seeming on the sunny side of 40, with yellow hair, cut short, large blue eyes, fair complexion, a plump and well-proportioned figure, and extremely quiet and gentle manner."

MRS. FRANCES HOGDSON BURNETT is claimed

MRS. MAGGIE VAN COTT, the revivalist, is at Old Orchard, laboring to convert the pleasureseeking sons and daughters assembled there. She is described by a local paper as having a large, commanding figure, a queenly presence and a sympathetic and expressive face. She is said to be a born actress, as thorough in facial expression, gesture and impersonation as though trained by a Delsarte.

ONE of the queer characters of Hartford has disappeared in the death of Mrs. Leonard Church. She was one of the richest women in the State, and at the same time one of the most parsimonious women in the country. The one diversion she indulged in besides churchgoing was to attend the races at Charter Oak Park in her antiquated carriage, the like of which was never seen outside of the rural districts. Her estate is worth at least a million,

MISS ANNA DICKINSON is slowly recovering from a severe attack of illness which prostrated her in May. She has been ill for over a year, but in the spring greatly improved, and her friends hoped she would soon be restored to health. She is far from the degree of health she had attained to in May, and her faithful sister Ellen is closely occupied with attendance upon her and their mother, who is also an in-

MARY ANDERSON finds boating on the Thames a great relaxation after hard theatrical work. She will row for miles at a stretch, and is as fresh at the finish as at the start. She dresses for this exercise in a blue flannel dress intersected with knife-pleating of white, with lines of gold braid, sailor blouse bodice and shirt, and white straw sailor hat, with wide ribbon band and upright bunch of loops. No corset, tournure or dragging skirts interfere with

MISS ISABELLE KELLEY, of Dallas, Ore., is a slim young lady with a Grecian profile and hair like a vexed mass of golden feathers. Miss K. is also noted for her bravery and coolness, of which we have a recent illustration. While returning from a visit to a neighbor she saw a savage coyote following a lot of hogs belonging to her father, and evidently intent on baving a mess of pork. She tried to set her dog on him, but the dog fled affrighted away. Then the lady's blood rose to fever heat, and jumping from her pony she picked up a rock and following the coyote struck him on the head and killed him. There is poetic food here for some gallant

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

HARRISON'S REMOVAL BY JACKSON When General Jackson went into the presidential chair he turned Wm. H. Harrison out of office. What office did Harrison then occupy! J. W. CLARKE. ARLINGTON, Ind. He was minister to the Republic of Colombia.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN. Give day and date of the total eclipse of the sun Several years ago. ASBURY LINN. LINNSBURG, Ind., July 24. The latest total celipse of the sun visible in this country occurred Aug. 7, 1869.

Please say what is the politics of the grand jury at found the indictment against the Coy gang, and also the jury that sentenced him. MARION COUNTY, July 27. CONSTANT READER. The grand jury stood eight Democrate to twelve republicans, and the the trial jury, five

THE COY JURIES.

Democrats to seven Republicans. THE ELECTION CONSPIRATORS. To settle a dispute, I would like to know who all hose election forgers were and their place of resi-

A READER. WATSEKA, Ill., July 22.

The men charged with complicity in the Indianapolis tally sheet forgenes were all residents of Indianapolis, and all Democrats. Two, Simeon Coy, asaloon-keeper, and W. F. A. Bernhamer, a lawyer, were convicted and sentenced,

one of whom is the county clerk, have been tried, but were not convicted, owing to a disagreement of the jury. They are still under indictment, however.

STATE NOMINATIONS OF 1876. Please give day and month of Godlove S. Orth's nomination for Governor in 1876; also date of Harri-HARLAN E. STEPHEN.

ALPINE, Ind., July 23. Mr. Orth was nominated by the State convention on Feb. 22, 1876, and withdrew Aug. 2. Gen. Harrison was chosen by the State central committee on the night of Aug. 4 to fill the vacancy.

"AUX ITALIENS." Please give the pronunciation and translation of be Italian quotation, "Non ti scordar di me," which occurs several times in Owen Meridith's poem, "Aux

Italiens; also the pronunciation and meaning of the ANNA THOMSON. July 24, 1888. Non te scordar de ma, meaning "Do not for-

get me." Oz It-al-e-en, of or with, or concerning the Italians.

What is the number of acres of United States land not patented at this time, or approximately, or at last report! J. W. CLARK.

According to the report of the General Land Office for 1887, the total area of public and Indian lands remaining unsurveyed, inclusive of the area of private land claims surveyed up to June 30, 1887, is 841,780,652 acres. For later figures or further particulars, inquiries should be made of Commissioner of Public Lands. A CAMPAIGN COUPLET.

Can you tell the renders of the Journal what presidential candidate the following couplet applied to years before the war:

"There was such spunk about the trunk, There is no doubt about the sproue." However applicable then, it is very applicable to Seneral Harrison, a direct sprout from the hero of

ANDERSON, July 25. We do not know where it was used nor its origin. Perhaps some "Tippecanoe" voter can

lippecanoe.

A MUGWUMP'S TESTIMONY. General Harrison's Real Sentiments on Civil-Service Reform.

Boston Transcript. Mr. Lucius B. Swift, a leading and active member of the civil-service convention which has done so much good work in Indiana, writes to a Boston gentleman as follows:

"INDIANAPOLIS, July 12, 1888. "My Dear Sir-You ask me about General Harrison. As a citizen and as a man, he is held in the highest esteem. His ability as a lawyer is beyond question. He is entirely self-reliant, and comes to a legal contest with a steadiness of nerve and a grasp of the situation that lead to great success. His practice is devoid of cant and buncombe. It is an intellectual treat to hear him in the management of any stage of an important case. He masters a subject with great rapidity, and obtains a surprising grasp of letails. Previous to entering public life, in

1880, like most lawyers with a large practice, he had been closely confined to his profession. He has not been disposed to go much in advance of his party on public questions 'It seemed proper to say this before speaking of General Harrison in relation to civil service reform. He was elected to the Senate in 1880. As an army officer he had tenaciously insisted that his men share in the best rations, clothing. and all that was due them. So, as a Senator, he zealously took up the business of getting as many

places as possible for his Indiana Republicans. After one session at Washington, he said at Indianapolis in 1882, 'My brief experience at Washington has led me often to utter the wish, with an emphasis that I do not often use, that I might be forever relieved of any connection with the distribution of public patronage.' In the same speech he said, 'I am an advocate of civil-service reform. " I believe the next session will witness the enactment of a law which, if it does not consummate, will at auspicionsly begin this When the Pendleton act came up in the Senate the following January, on its passage he voted for it. In 1886 he made a speech in the Senate attacking Mr. Cleveland's practice of removal upon secret charges, and of removal for causes of offensive partisanship, which in turn were recommendations for the new appointee. General Harrison was not here setting out his own view of civil service reform, but the following quotation is an indication of the bent of his mind. 'I do lift up a hearty prayer that we may never have a President who will not either pursue, and compel his Cabinet advisers to pursue, the civil-service policy pure and simple and upon a just basis, allowing men accused to be heard, and deciding against them only upon competent proof and fairly-either have that kind of civilservice, or for God's sake let us have that other frank and bold, if brutal, method of turning men and women out simply for political opinion. "He was in 1886, and has been ever since in numerous public utterances, a strong advocate of taking the benevolent institutions of Indiana out of politics, in the attempt to accomplish which the lower house of our Legislature, in 1887, passed a bill commended by the Civil-

service Record as one of the best civil-service bills yet drawn. "Public opinion has steadily grown in this matter. The criticisms made upon the federal ivil service during the last three years have been watched with keen interest. Public expressions which satisfied the public three years ago will not do so now. However, I do not hesitate to say with emphasis that if General Harrison is elected the Pendleton act will be enforced in letter and spirit. Within the scope of that law removals will be made for cause only and with no reference to party. Enemies of the law will have no part in its enforcement. Evasions and tricks with the law will not be tolerated LUCIUS B. SWIFT. for an instant.

INDIANA FOR HARRISON.

The Hoosier State Will Give a Majority for the Republican Nominee.

Butte (Montana) Inter-Mountain. Frank M. Leonard, formerly of the Inter-Mountain, but now of the Fort Wayne Gazette, s in the city on a brief visit. A reporter of the Inter-Mountain inquired of him yesterday as to the outlook in the Hoosler State for the coming election, and learned that in his opinion the Reblicans will carry the State by a good major

"General Harrison," said he, "is the first presidential candidate that Indiana has ever had, and consequently enthusiasm and State pride are aroused to a high degree. In addition to this the magnificent record of General Harrison as a soldier and statesman, his pure life and unquestioned integrity make such a glaring contrast with the present beefy incumbent of the presidential chair that converts by the hundred are coming over from the Democratic ranks.

"In propertion to her population, Indiana sent more soldiers to the war than any other State in the Union. There are now many thousands of Grand Army men who have heretofore been nearly evenly divided between the two great political parties. General Harrison, however, is the idol of all the old soldiers, and they have an additional reason to vote for him on account of the bad pension record of the administration. Congressman Matson, who has made himself especially obnoxious to the soldiers in the matter of pension legislation, is the Democratic candidate for Governor, which will still further strengthen Harrison. He is sure of 95 per cent., in my opinion, of the soldier vote of the

"It makes people who have met General Harrison very tired to hear him spoken of as a cold aristocrat. A more modest and unassuming man could not be found. He is hearty and cordial to everybody whom he meets, and his popularity in his own home, especially with the poorer classes, is unlimited. He has been charitable and free-handed to such an extent that, although he is recognized as easily at the head of the Indiana bar, he has never accumulated a fortune of over \$25,000.

"The Demogratic press of the State has been struck dumb by his nomination. The Democratic'State organ, in its despair, tried to invoke the uncertain ghost of the Chinese question and bid it walk, but it proved a ridiculous flasco. The truth in the matter was at once asserted and showed that no valid objection could be entertained against General Harrison on that account by the most rabid anti-Mongolian par-

tisan. "Will the friends of Judge Gresham be in-

clined to be lukewarm in the campaign!" asked the reporter. "Most decidedly not. The friends of Judge

Gresham in Indiana are not that kind of Republicans. They will give General Harrison the same support that they would have expected from his friends had Gresham been the nomince. They realize that a great principal is at stake and will be the hardest workers for Republican success. They feel that their first choice was and is one of the greatest and grandest men that the Republic has produced, and are not and never will be asbamed of having supported him. They are Republicans, however, over all, and will follow the earnest solicitation of General Gresham, and work day and night for his successful rival. The Democrats are disgruptled over the failure of Gray to get the position of tail to Cleveland's inflated gas bag. and I think it a conservative estimate when I say that Indiana is safely Republican by 15,000

majority." He Bays Foreign Goods.

Philadelphia North American. When a writer says that when a man buys three calleo dresses for his wife he pays a tariff tax of fifty cents, he either means that the man buys calico not made here or he deliberately falsifies. If he means that the consumer of goods | their own way.

not made here pays a duty, very well. Let him pay a duty. We make every grade of goods necessary to clothe our people comfortably, even elegantly and cheaply. We do not trouble our minds about the cost of living to Americans who despise American goods. Good Americans de not despise American products. Let the wearer of broadcloth pay for it.

THE WOUNDED WHITE CAP.

A Young Merchant Supposed to Be the Mas Eckerty, Ind., Special to Louisville Commercial.

The subject of the "Wounded White Cap" still continues to be the topic of discussion. Mr. Moreland's version of his part of the affair is at follows: On the night of the 20th he and his family were out of bed rather late. A band of night-riders called at his house, which is by the roadside, and called his wife out. When she went to the door to answer their call, they ordered her to go to bed forthwith and refrain from sitting up so late hereafter. She replied that she was in her own house and she supposed she could go to bed when she pleased. They retorted by telling her that they were White Caps. and that they intended to regulate her bed time if she did not do as they bade her. By this time Mr. Morelan had come to the door to give his opinion, which was that they ought to be at home and in bed themselves and mind their own business. Hot words passed on both sides. they telling him that his case would be the next to receive their attention. He says that he then wanted to shoot into them, but his wife would not permit it. They then went off, but he suspected they would return, and he loaded two double-barreled shot-guns, and went out and placed himself in ambush near the door. Presently they returned, drew themselves up in ine before the door, leveled their revolvers toward the house, and called. Just at that instant Morelad opened fire upon them from his place of concealment. He fired three shots and the fourth hung fire. The White Caps, numbering twelve, scampered. Morelan then went to the spot where they had been when he shot. and found a hat smeared with blood. General opinion is that Morelan expected the visit and had more than himself in ambush. He claims that he was alone, knows the hat, and knows

Ever since the morning of the 21st anxiety has been at fever beat, and surmises as to who the wounded man should be. Right or wrong, the name of W. L. Gregory, West Fork's leading merchant and postmaster, is freely mentioned. Suspicion was aroused by his dissapearing on the morning of the trouble, ostensibly to visit his parents or his sick child at his parents', near English, twelve miles from West Fork, but gossip says really to remain secreted till recov-

ered from the effects of the wound. The following day the elder Mr. G. went to West Fork to take charge of the store during his son's absence, saying that Will had a terrible attack of cholera morbus and was not likely to be well for several days. Inquiries were con tionally being made at the store with regard to Will's condition, and the father, who is very irascible, became unduly irritated at each repetition of the inquiry. This only belps to strengthen previous suspicion, and is acting

against the young man. The Gregorys are not only prominent citizens, but they are almost universally liked by their neighbors. There are those who gloat over the fact that even suspicion points at them, but no one ever suspected Gregory of being a member of the unlawful gane, and there are but few who are willing to believe it now. W. L. Gregory was elected justice of the peace two terms, but resigned before his last term expired.

The Democratic Caudidate in Michigan.

Interview with General Alger. "Do you think Michigan a doubtful Statel" "No, not unless we become overconfident and let the everny steal a march on us. We can carry the State for Harrison and Morton, but we will have to work to do it. If we simply sit still and say the State is going Republican we might be deceived, because the Democrats intend to make a vigorous campaign. W. R. Burt, who has been nominated by the Democrats for Governor, occupies a very anomalous position in politics, to say the least. He had the temerity to criticise the Muls bill in an open letter before his nomination, but after his nominstion he made a speech awallowing the Mills bill, platform and all, as they go together. His recantation was a subject of much surprise. To be able to blow very hot one day and cold the pext is not a wonderful feat in these times, because many have exhibited great prowess in that line; but frequently, as in his case, it is too sudden and creates uncharitable comment. It certainly places him in a very inconsistent attitude before the people. He is a prominent man outside of his political affiliations, being president of the Salt Association of the Saginaw Valley and largely interested in timber. He is a very rich man, and his action of course created considerable comment. His Democracy, too, is of recent date, and on that account and for the reasons given, I do not think he will receive the cordial support of the Democratic voters. He left the Ropublican party because of a quarrel with ex-Congressman Horr over the appointment of a postmaster at Saginaw. The result was that Mr. Burt assisted to elect Congressman Tarsney over Mr. Horr. This was the beginning of his defection from the Republican party, and finally he ceased to act with it alto-

Some Free-Trade Lies.

Some unscrupnious free-trade advocate has printed on colored eards for general circulation spurious tables of lying statistics, relating to abor, wages and production, and full of false inferences where the figures are not false. For instance, it alleges that wages of "mule spinpers" in cotton mills are \$1.57 per day in England and \$1.32 in New York. These "spinners" are women, and their wages in England are 30 cents a day. In New York they receive \$1 a day. The card says that "wool sorters" are paid \$1.20 a day in England, and in New Jersey 80 cents a day. In England wool-sorters get \$5.50 a week, and they get \$12 a week in New York. It ears that the "labor" in a barrel of salt is 14 cents, and the tariff is 67 cents, the the fact being that the cost of the salt is all labor, from boring the salt-wells to the cooperage or the barrel that contains it. These lies are numerous, and they are also gross and scan-

General Harrison and the Old Soldier Columbus Republican. Mr. Coles says be will support General Harris son because he knows he has a heart, and a good big one, and continues: "I met an old soldier in Columbus who was crippled up so badly he could hardly walk about, caused by being in the army. He had entrusted his pension claim to Matson and others, but could get no pension or any satisfaction about it. Mr. Harrison being in Columbus at that time, he concluded to try him. He asked me if I knew the General, and asked me to introduce him to Mr. Harrison, which I did. Mr. Harrison listened very attentively to the story of his troubles, and when he had finished tears were trickling down Mr. Harrison's cheeks. He took out a memorandum and took the soldier's name and address, and soon after-

ward returned to Washington. Not very long afterward the soldier received his pension.

A Worthy Leader. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Benjamin Harrison has shown himself to be a worthy leader of the Republican party. He to familiar with its history, in sympathy with its principles, and fully competent to clearly and effectually set forth to any sudjence its tendencies and policy. Faw men are better acquainted with the record of the two great parties than Benjamin Harrison. During his service in the Senate he showed himself to be fully conversant with the broad, national lesues of the time. The country never had a more careful, earnest or conscientious legislator. His instincts were always true and his ideas lofty. Public spirited and patriotic bis record abundantly proves him to have been. With Harrison's cause and Harrison's intelligence and discrimination the party has nothing to fear from any speech which he may make during the canvass.

Democratic Enthusiasm.

Lebanon Patriot's Report of Democratic Meeting. Mr. Curry appeared on the stand and announced a telegram that should cause a cheer from every one present. The dispatch was then read announcing the passage of the Mills bill, which caused a ringing cheer. After the cheers had subsided one delegate turned to his neighbor and asked what the "Mills bill was." He was answered, 'Dam-if-I-know, but it is a good thing for us," when they both took out their bandannas and cheered again.

Thurman's Chicese Record.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. The record of Allen G. Thurman has been searched, and he is found to have been more favorable to Chinese immigration than is now nerecable for the Democrats to talk about. In 1879 Thurman, referring to Chinese immigration, said, in the United States Senate: "Is might be advantageous as furnishing a set of cheap and efficient laborers."

The Harrison Habit.

Cipcipuati Commercial Gazette, General Harrison got off another very good speech yesterday. Whether he has heard from Quay is an open question. Perhaps Quay has no objection to good speeches. Yet Governor Beaver is a good talker, and Quay wrote him: "Dear Beaver, don't talk." The Harrisons have, however, been in the habit of having